Another amendment provides that joint jurisdiction shall coase when the property ceases to be occupied by the United States. Adopted.

A motion was then carried that the Committee rise and report the bill to the House and recommend its passage, but before the question on agreeing with the report of the Committee could be put the heur of adjournment arrived, and the House adjourned.

AN UNKNOWN OCEAN STEAMSHIP ASHORE.

Boston, Tacaday, Jan. 27, 1857.

The steamer R B Forbes, arrived at Provincetown The steamer R B Forbes, arrived at Provincetown last evening, seports having seen yesterday a large steamship, near Sanseety Head, Nantucket, probably ashore, displaying signals of distress. She was thought to be a European steamer, but they could not get near her on account of the ice. The Forbes took off the crew of the bark Island City from Galveston for Boston, before reported in distress, and laft the bark anchored east of Nantucket. Immense fields of ice extend from Sangcoty Head as far as the eye can reach.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PROVINCETOWN, Tuesday, Jan. 27—1 p. m.

There is no communication with Nantucket, and miles of ice are all around the place where the steamer is reported ashore, and it is doubtful if we can learn any particulars. We will obtain everything that can be be at the communication of the co

Capt. Noris of the steamer R. B. Forbes reports that the steamanip near Sanscoty Head looked like the City of Manchester.

of Manchester.

The Forbes was coaling at Provincetown this afternoon, and will not leave for the vicinity of Nantucket till midnight. We shall, therefore, be unable to learn anything further in relation to the steamer ashore to-

provincerows, Tuesday, Jan. 27-3 P. M.

The stamer R. B. Forbes will leave this afternoor for Naniucket, to render aid, if possible, to the steam ship reported in distress.

LOSS OF THE BRIG HELEN F. RYDER. Bostos, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857.
The brig Helen F. Ryder, from Jacksonville for New York, was abradomed at sea about January 1, and the crew taken off by the bark General Taylor and carried into Portsmouth.

FROM ALBANY. ALBAN, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857.
Senator Petry was called home suddenly to day in consequence of the death of a relative. He will be absent all the week.

REARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.
ALLENTOWN, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857.
Col. A. Hughes, special agent of the Post-Office Department, with Depoty Murchal Jenkins, arrested today Jas. McFetridge, a fugitive from Cincinnati, where he was charged with robbing the malls. They left here this afternoon, with the prisoner, for Philadelphia. McFetridge was arrested at Cincinnati in July last, but forfeited his bale and fied.

SENTENCE ON COMMANDER ROWAN. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857.

The sentence of the Court Martial in the case of Commander Rowan has been approved by the Navy Department, and Rowan has been officially notified that he is cushiered.

OPENING OF THE HARBOR OF BOSTON.

Boston, Tuesdey, Jan. 27, 1857.
The work of opening a channel of clear water through the ce has progressed rapidly here to-day, and will be completed early to morrow. It is 75 feet wide. There will be no detention of the America, to sail for Liver-The following are the footings of our Bank statement

 for the past week:
 33,900,000
 Due to other banks.
 \$5,500,000

 Loans and discounts
 20,503,000
 Deposits
 15,974,708

 Specks
 3,904,800
 Circulation
 6,82,600

 Due from other bis.
 6,208,000
 6,82,600

THE SOUTHERN MAIL—THE WEATHER.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857.

Communication with Richmond is again open, but outh of that mails are still behind.

The Picherond rearre may that the latest New-Or-

south of that mails are still behind.

The Richmond papers say that the latest New-Orleans dates received there are to the 14th inst.

The snow-storm did not prevail with any violence farther south than Columbia, but a storm of heavy sleet extended to Montgomery, Ala.

The cold has been intense, and the railroads are stopped on account of the impossibility of getting water.

It has been raining here anday with a warm south west wind. Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857.

The tharmometer this morning was forty-two degree know zero. It is raining slightly, and there are indi sations of a January thaw. STONINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The weather to-day is milder. The Stonington and Providence Railroad opened yesterday. The Esignass sheal light ship slipped her cable last night, and is now in the barbor. The navigation here is not obstructed

It he harbor. The havigation here is not obstructed by ice.

Tarpaulin Cove, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857.

The steamers Westernport, H. D. Beach and Totten, tom New-York, which left here yesterday to go around Jantucket Shoals, have been obliged to return.

Pettrangage Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857.

There has been a remarkable change in the weather lere. Yesterday morning the thermometer indicated 6° below zero, and in the evening it marked several iggrees above freezing point. Rain fell copiously ast night and this morning, and there has been a general thaw all day, with indications of a break up in he rivers, although it is freezing slightly to-night. At Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis the change in the weather has been quite as remarkable, preventing he weather has been quite as re every appearance of the opening of navigation.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857.

No. 44—John Bell, plaintiff, vs. Columbus C.

Hearns, et al.—Justice Campbell delivered the opinion Hearns, et al.—Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with the epinion of this Court.

No. 42—The Now-York and Virginia Steamship

Company, owners of the steamer Roanoke, vs. Ezra Caiderwood, et al.—Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Cir-cuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, with

30-Isaac Hartshorn, et al., plaintiffs, vs. Horace H. Day.—Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Rhode Island, with costs, and remanding the cause,

of Rhode Island, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to award a centre factar de now.

No. 27—Terence Cousin, plaintiff, vs. Evariste Blane's Executrix, et al.—Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 45—John Burin, plaintiff, vs. Duchesne.—Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts, with costs.

No. 206—The elaimants and owners of the steamer Virginia appellants, vs. Michael W. West et al.—Jus

No. 230-16 claims and owners of the scenario for the Virginia, appellant, vs. Michael W. West et al.—Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court dismissing the appeal from the Circuit Court of Maryland, with costs, on the ground that the transcript had been filed during the term next succeeding the appeal.

No. 29-Adolphus Durant, appellant, vs. Samuel Lawrence. Argument commenced for the appellant and appellers. and appellees.

In giving an account of the proceedings in the Euglish Ecclesiastical Courts on the subject of church ornaments, we have had occasion to speak of "credence tables," as appendages to the communion table, introduced by some of the Puseyite clergy, but condemted by the Ecclesiastical Courts, and ordered to be removed.

This curious word is the English of "credentis," which is the Latinized form of the Italian " credenza. but it has no reference whatever to belief. Whether the name credence or the thing be of Roman origin is by no means certain. Those who so consider it, ascribe it to a frightful state of manners in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when more than one person of eminence was believed to have been cut off by poison introduced into the Host. In order to preven the Host being made the means of administering pol son, there was (according to Martene) a certain ceremony, termed "pragustatio" (tasting), in which three Hosts were prepared-" unam pro sacramento, et duas pro proba" (eue for the sacrament, and two for a test) This ceremony seems to have made necessary, in certain cases, some small adjunct, in the form rather of a chest or safe than a table, either attached to the altar, or in the immediate neighborhood of it, in order that the bread so tasted before consecration, and after e a secration the portion reserved, should be trustworthy

-where the origin of the tame "credenzs," a safe By others, it is contended that the word had us such origin; but that it has always been used in comen life for a cupboard or locker-a place that may be trusted for the safe custody of what is placed in it. The "credences," which were entered by the Ecclesiasti-

cal Con. to of the London Diocese to be removed from the Knight bridge Churches, appear to have been simply a de-tab. es, on which the bread and wine, the sacred vessels, the aims-dish, and other things that may be wanted during the celebration of the Holy Communion, might be placed before service, and so be always at band.

FROM ALBANY.

THE QUESTION OF U. S. SENATOR. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna.

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1857. The internal affairs of the Republican party

throw the Prc-Slavery journals into frequent spasms. They are just now greatly exercised about the selection of a United States Senator. They affect to apprehend trouble in our ranks from that selection; and, as an excuse for the utterance of this affected apprehension, they characteristically misrepresent and invent.

I do not assume that there is perfect unanimity in regard to the candidate. I know there is not. But I do assert that there has never been a nearer approximation to unanimity in any party than there is at present in the Republican party on this sub-ject. I will not say that the individual so generally thought of is the only man who should be of; nor, even, that he is the fittest man to be thought of for the place. I do not think so myself, if I remember only the comparative intellectual qualities of the several gentlemen whose names are sometimes mentioned. I might prefer Hunt to King, Field to Hunt, and Bryant to either. But other considerations than simple talent have led public sentiment into the channel which it occu-With very respectable abilities, Prestor King has unusual courage. He was among the first to break loose from his old party associations to enter the field to do battle for the principles of the Republican party. He drew his sword when the odds were fearfully against him, and he bade defiance to the Goliahs of Slavery when others were timorously standing aloof, awaiting the issue of the unequal contest. It was the bold and chivalric attitude which he thus early assumed, rather than any superior fitness, which made him to be so generally thought of for the distinction in question. Our people like a bold man. They are attracted by a fearless bearing, and are often willing attracted by a reariess bearing, and are onen winning to overlook minor qualities in one who, in a great crisis, developes that paramount virtue. Those who are asking just now "why Preston King should "be thought of rather than others of conceded su-"perior intellect;" may find an answer here. It is the real answer. The events of the past twelve month have drawn out other bold men; but they come in masses: and by so coming, stood out in less bold relief on the canvass than the few who, year sooner, unfurled and rallied beneath the Re-publican banner.

But, in saying this, I do not desire to depreciate

the services of any one of the gallast men who constituted the leaders in our recent contest with the Slave power. Heaven forbid! It will require no official distinction to render their names memorable in the annals of Freedom. Whether Hunt or King or Field or Bryant or Van Dyke or Titus or Wadsworth or Wood, or their thou-sand chivalric cotemporaries, shall ever attain to Senatorial dignities or not, history and posterity will do them justice in the recital and appreciation of their patriotic services. It is much to gain Senatorial distinction, but it is more to deserve it. There is a future, and they who are superseded to

day will not be forgotten to-morrow.

I have referred to this subject now because of the studied misrepresentations by the Pro-Slavery press of the recent meeting of the Democratic Republican State Committee in this city. There was no such disaffection and irritability as the enemy represent. Preferences were expressed, to be sure, and with those who gave formal expression to those preferences, Mr. Hunt was the favorit. But only eight of a Committee of twenty-four deemed it worth while to say anything upon the subject, and these eight will as cheerfully acquired. Lacks not in the decision of the Republican esce, I doubt not, in the decision of the Republican members of the Legislature as their sixteen associates. The doughfaces of the State would be highly gratified if they could plant the seeds of dis-cord in our ranks. But they are not destined to experience any such gratification. Those who censtitute the Republican party have an equal share of common sense and patriotism, and these elements will prevent the embarrassment of a good cause by indiscretions on the part of its friends. Whatever shall be ultimately done, will be unani-

mously acquiesced in.
Your regular correspondent will doubtless have advised you of the progress of the series of measures projected for the government of your city.

They will be vigorously fought by the minority, and can only succeed under the clearly expressed sentiment of your citizens.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1857.

Mr. Campbell, in his capacity of Chairman of the Ways and Means, has pretty well determined to bring the House to a vote squarely on the Tariff. even if it should be necessary to postpone the Appropriation bills yet pending for that purpose. He has no idea of losing his own labors in this regard, or allowing the Administration to go out of power, after its various professions and recommendations, without leaving some record. Thus far the question has hardly been approached in the discussions hung upon the propositions before the House, and there is an apparent indifference as to the policy that may be ultimately adopted. In fact, the plan of these seeking special legislation is not a general or thorough revision, but the attainment of their objects by amendments offered at an opportune moment, when a surprise may be sprung advanta-geously. This is not disguised in some quarters, geously. This is not disguised in some quarters, and, if it were in others, the body of the ostrich sticks out too plainly to be mistaken.

Of this insidious character was the movement of Mr. Adams in the Senate against railroad iron, by proposing its free admission as compensation for ited mail service; while an adroit clause opened the door also to extra pay for increasing the service on the same roads. That is to say, the bill ce on the same roads. provides for "one daily mail each way for the term of eight years," as the consideration for the remission of the duty on the iron used on any railroad accepting a contract. Take the case of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, which is supposed to have some practical point in the case. It will soon be completed between St. Louis and Cincinnati, and two connections certainly, and perhaps three, will be made daily. The wants of commerce will de-mand mails as often, and then the Postmaster-General, to meet these requisitions, must contract for extra service. So the Government must pay at both ends. If this point should be carried, the next move will be for refunding the duties paid within the last five years, as one set of railroads will claim that discrimination has been practiced to their disadvantage. Agents of both interests are now on the spot, urging with pertinacious zeal the adoption of this species of legislation. But they have not succeeded yet.

Some of the asyal efficiers on the "retired list"

New Bedderd 78 1 52,825 11,765 1.6

who were nest efficious in pressing the bill for Beards of Inquiry, which recently passed Congress, have not taken much by their motion. There was a chance, before it became a law, for the restoration of several who were regarded as meritorious, and harshly treated. Now, the President has signified his purpose to make the promotions for existing vacencies in their regular order from the active list, and leave these gentlemen to the remedy they fis-

It is by no means certain that the new Administration will be inaugurated as smoothly as has been articipated. It there be an outside pressure upon Mr. Buchanan, coercing him to the acceptance of extreme mer for his advisors, he may find, in good time, such a thing as an inside resistance to their adoption by the Senate. Ail the power is not confided in the White House. With twenty Senators in Opposition, exclusive of the disaffected Democrate is conductant in the confidence of the disaffected Democrate is conductant. crats, it good reason should be offered for resisting

give it practical effect. Fifteen years ago, when Gen. Harrison sont his Cabinet to the Senate Frank Granger, then commissed as Postmaster General, was hung up for reveral days, upon the suspicion of being an Abolitionis", and I happen to know, from these who were most in a rumental in making him play the part of Mahomed's coffin, that a serious purpose of rajection was entertained. He repudiated his former sins, after the fashion of Fillmore's recantation, and was baptised in the faith which he has since pursued like any other enforced convert. Edward Everett got blackballed for a like offense, and he, following such il lustrious footsteps, has repented by a life of such submissive compliance as to have extorted even the toleration of Senator Butler and his "gallant nephew." Now, if the Republicans should turn round in their turn, and administer a little of this medecine to any suspected fire-eaters who might come along, would it not be consulting the eternal

fitness of things? There will be a hard push to drive the Ocean Telegraph bill through the House, just as it came from the Senate. The managers are here in full force. Considering that we have no colonies, that the line terminates on British soil at both ends, and that the use of the wire for Government purposes will scarcely ever approximate to the constant requisition on the other side, it appears a little unreasonable to ask us to pay as much as England does. The \$70,000 a year guaranteed by Great Britain were well considered as a practical investment, because it is not doubted that the actual tolls will quite reach, if they do not exceed, that amount. But no such expectation is entertained by our Govhence it was that the parties interested agreed to make a reduction corresponding to the probable service, and that the conditions of the British contract contemplated such a contingency. But the Senate was disposed to be lib-eral, and reported all that England gave. It will depend much upon the temper of the House if the same spirit be evinced there. INDEX.

THE WHALE FISHERY.

In Massachusetts, upon the western bank of the River Accushnet, and in close proximity to Buzzard's Bay, rendered famous by the visit of that early voyger, Bartholomew Gosnola, rises a small, but stately city, which is the wealthiest, probably, in proportion to its population, of any in the United States. In 1844, with a population of about 14,000, it possessed property valued at about \$14,767,000, and at present, with a population of about 20,000, its property can hardly be valued at less than \$25,000,000. Everywhere within the narrow limits of the city proper are seen the evidences of substantial property in tasteful residences, in spacious gardens, in the clean and well cared for streets, in large and costly churches and other public buildings, and in the wharves crowded with shipping. There is an almost entire absence of pauperism, a peculiarity not very common where there is also great individual wealth, although the city has provided one of the finest alms-houses in the State. New-Bedford, of which we have been speaking, owes this accumulation of wealth to the energy with which she has engaged in the whale fishery. Most people unacquainted with the facts traditionally, assign the greatest importance to the fishery of Nantucket, but the little sandy island of the Quakers long since fell behind its more energetic and more fortunate competitor. It possessed at one time a fleet of 70 large and well-appointed ships, all engaged in the sperm oil fishery; on the let of January, 1856, it had but 40 ships and barks, one brig and one schooner, with an aggregate tunnage of 14,136; and on the 1st of January, 1857, the aggregate tunnage was diminished to 13,500. The presperity of Nantucket has just as steadily declined as that of New Bedford has increased. On the 1st of January, 1856, the last named port had 320 ships and barks, and on the 1st of January, 1857, the fleet had made a net gain of nine ships and barks, making its aggregate tunnage 111,364. The diminution of the business of the whale fishery in Nantucket may be attributed partly to the impossibility of taking loaded ships into its harbor, partly to a couple of most disastrous fires, partly to its distance from market, partly to the removal of several of its wealthiest men from the Island, but principally, no doubt, to the dogged pertinacity with which the Islanders have adhered to the business of sperm fishing, and have refused to have anything do with the more lucrative and compensating business of the Northwest right whale fishery. The latter enterprise has been carried on with great energy by the people of New Bedford, and more than once. when the sperm oil trade was in a very disastrous endition, their whale oil has saved them from bankruptey. The relative position of cities and towns engaged in the business wid be seen from the following table table: Vessel's Employed in the Whale Fishery, Jan. 1, 1857. Ships and Barks, Brigs. Schrs. Tunnase.

Fairt aven 47	0.82	- 1	16 656
Westport	17	i	5.983
Darmouth			2.760
Mattapoisett	- 1	119	3.580
Matraposett		- 6	319
Sppican	- 22	1100	374
V BICLAID 4	1.5	2.5	57/4
District of New-Bedford . 413	9		133.936
	1		165
andwich		7.5	1,106
almouth 3	- 2	355	1,213
folmes's Hole		-	4.955
dgartown 14			13,620
Santucket 32	1	15	2.735
rovincetown 5			452
Severity 2	0.0	14.5	323
VER 1	4.6	ï	616
Orleans 1	2		715
Fall River	4.0	4.4	
Warren 15	**	2.6	5,043
Providence 1	10.0	5.5	291
Newport 4	36.0	460	1,235
Mystic 6	1.00	**	1,840
topington t	9.6	0.0	1,949
acharter 14	2	2	5,261
reenport 9	**	2.0	2,652
old Spring 5		**	2,179
	mer.	-	10000111200
Total January 1, 1857593	22		204,279
Showing an addition of sight shi	pa. one	brig at	id eleven
schooners, with an addition in the s	agregate	e turnag	e of 5,068
ters.			
Of the above is owned in the State of	of .		
Massachusetts483	16	27	164,832
Rhode Island 20	**	***	5,517
Connecticut		11	22,786
New York 28	- 2	2	10,442
New Tolkinson	- 2	_	
Total593	22	44	204,209
	s 1		
By this it will be seen that of t	he Co	liection	Districts
	41	L-16	the ton-
that of New-Bedford ewas more	e tnan	ment of	tue tun.
name encounted in the fightering at	ad that	it is al	most ex-

clusively a Massachusetts business. The changes is the business during the last twelve years are shown in the following table:

Ships & Barks, Brige. 200,157

Thus while the New-Bedford District has very largely increased its tunnage, it has evidently done so at the expense of other places engaged in the traffic. by some of which it has been completely abandoned. In 1856 the importations of Sperm and Whale Oil

Forts New Bedford Parliagen Dertmouth Westport Matteputed Sipplem	Ships and Barks	and	Bbls. Sperm. (VII. 52,825 5,024 1,247 919 280	Bbis While Oil. \$1,783 9,643 1,399 \$54 532 32	I.bs. Wita/e Boun. 1.0-7,600 05,800 0,400 1.036
Dist of N. Bed Sendwich. Felimenth Polimen's Hole. Eduatiown Number and Provincedown Onloans Bester Seigns Bester Warren Namy port New Lendon Mys'k Studies on Segnation Segnation Green port	#ford 25	5 2 1 4 4 11 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$2,127 300 347 258 1,207 4,015 809 400 373 201 141 229 861 663	23,551 149 2,177 2,655 6,171 7,656 889 311 249 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,945 1	1.127.100 1.000 12.100 2.000 2.000 4.000 1.000 2.1572 1.000 1.000 2.1572 2.1572 2.15
Sew York	7	ï	2,683	2 596	27,000 691,219

The following are the comparative importations from

1841 to 1855, inclusive: 5 622,309 2,862,956 3,916,550 2,869,269 2,001,160 2,004,009 3,541,630 2,775,833 3,167,142 2,502,445 2,960,060 1,500,000 2,900,000 272,730 262,047 206,727 161,041 267,348 159,314

It will thus be seen, while the demand for eperm oil has been constantly increasing, in the progress of manufactures and the multiplication of railroads, the supply has been almost as constantly diminishing. Very little sperm oil is used for the purpose of artificial illuminetion; very little sold in the shops under that name will burn at all. Gas and camphene have taken its place-the use of the former being now no longer confixed to the large cities; and even for machinery the use of highly refined lard oil is by no means inconsiderable. At the same time, there are a great many manufacturers and a great many railway companies that will use nothing but pure sperm oil; and this, with the fact that there is always a good demand for expertation to Europe, has kept up the price, which, by some means or other, was pushed to an inconcervably high figure, at which, of course, it has utterly refused to stay. On the 1st of January, 1856, sperm oil was firm at \$1 83, and on the 15th of December in the same year it had tumbled down to \$1 31;, causing considerable stagnation in the trade, severe individual losses, and several bankruptoies among large holders for manufacture and speculation. This alarming fall has created no little discussion among the business men of New-Bedford, and several acrimonious articles on the subject have appeared in the journals of that city. The fall is partly attributed to extensive and fraudulent adulterations with whale and lard o It is stoutly denied that this adulteration is practiced in the original market, and it is asserted that the oil is doctored after it leaves New-Bedford. To the consumer it is of very little consequence where or by whom the fraud is practiced. That it is practiced and that too most extensively, no one can doubt who has tried to buy sperm oil for domestic purposes in Boston or New-York. This of itself is sufficient to keep down the price. Whether it will pay to chase sperm whales, growing yearly shyer and scarcer, with voyages averaging forty-two months in the Pacific and fifteen months in the Atlantic, and with oil at \$1 31], the New-Bedford merchants will probably decide for themselves. The following is a statement of the prices of sperm and whale oil and bone on the 1st and 15th of each month of the year 1856, together with the

average price per year for fifteen years past: 162e. 177 2-10c. 40c. 35fc.

It will be seen that sperm oil reached its lowest average figure, 63 cents, in 1814, although it was sold, we believe, by the cargo in 1843 for 50 cents, the importation of that year being large and the demand very much abated by the depressed condition of manufactures. This was not, of course, a ruling price for many weeks, and very soon sperm oil advanced rapidly, and large sums were realized by a few holders for speculation. But nothing is more remarkable in the above figures than the steady rise in whale oil, which has more than doubled in price while importations have been steadily increasing. The new field of cuterprise discovered by New-Bedford energy has been found, although a rugged one, involving the perils of Arctic pavigation, to be very fruitful of wealth, and the pursuit has been pushed with the utmost zeal and courage. The following table shows the number of allos engaged in the North Pacific Fishery for the

past la years,	with the av	rerage (quantity of	On the	en:
1841 20	skips averag		bhla	28,200	bbl.
1842 19	ships averag	WIT 1 627		47,200	
1843 108	ships averag	ed 1 349	bbis		
1841 170	ables averag		bble		
15.15	abipe averag	wil 953		250,600	
1844	ships sverus	ed 769	bbis	253,800	
1847177	ships averus	ed 1.059	bbis	187,443	abla
1848 139	ships averag	ed 1.164	bblg	185,250	bble
1849			bbls	296, 850	bhis
1820 144	ships averag			243,044	bbls
1851 138			bbl#	\$6,360	bbla
1622270	whice averag		bbls	373, 150	bbla
16.5/6	ships avers.	ted 912	bbl	219,135	bbie
1854	ships averag	md 794	bbls	184.063	bble
18:5217	ships averag	ed 873	bbis	186,570	bhis
***************************************					00000

In 1856 about 181 ships cruised in the Northern Seas, two of which were lost, and three have not been

reported during the season. Whale oil is in large demand for tanners use and other manufactures, and a so for exportation to Northern Europe, where, in seasons of scarcity, it is not con sidered unpalatable by the lower classes as an article of diet. Large quantities of it are also employed for burning, and it is no doubt extensively used in the adulteration of sperm oil. Great improvements have been made in refining it, and a very beautiful oil is now manufactured. The demand for whalebone is constant, and will probably continue so, at least until an abatement of the crinoline mania. The French artisans manufacture it into buttons, plumes, cloth and a hundred other articles.

How long the whale fishery will continue to be the fairly earned monopoly of two or three Eastern cities it is impossible to say. Whales are growing scarcer, although old saits will not admit it, averring that they have "gone down," or retired into unknown waters. Good masters and first officers are commanding higher wages than ever; and crews, which are mostly drawn from the lowest classes in the large cities, have not improved at all either in morality or ability for many years. What facilities for transportation across the Isthmus might effect, in rendering the fishery less expensive, we will not say; but some oil has recently been brought to the East by that route. A Pacific railroad would undoubtedly stimulate the fisheries upon the Pacific side. California has great temptations to enter the business, which, however, she has shown no disposition to improve, o. ly two or three ships having been fitted out from San Prancisco, and returns having been, we believe, nothing at all. The truth is, the business is a very pocullar one, requiring great prudence and good justyment in fitting, and depending also for its success upon the energy and knowledge of the masters. There are no whaling captains like the Yankee captains, and the few whale-ships sailing from Bremen and Havre have been commanded by Americans. Neither the English the Dutch, nor the French have ever made much by the fishery, although the Government of the latte has fortered it by a liberal bounty. Croakers have predicted the total prostration of the business for the last quarter of a century; but it "still lives," and will probably continue to increase the wealth of New-Bedferd, Nantucket, New-London, and other ports, for many years to come.

We must not emit to say that we have copied the statistics on which the above remarks are based from The New Bedford Shipping List, a journal devoted to the fishery, and that their accuracy may be relied upon.

ANOTHER LIGHTSHIP GOSE.-The Cornfield Lightthip, off the mouth of the Connecticut River, parted her meetings last Saturday morning, and drifted away down the Sound. The last seen of her, she had signals of distress flying. There were covered men on loard

The following portentous advertisement appeared in the morning papers of yesterday: Prasonat.—An adjourned meeting of the friends of the present divorce bill, now pending before the Legislature of the State, met at the Aster House pursuant it call, expanies I and affeormed to meet at the Breadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand streat, at 25 o'clock on Theeday, Tith last.

By otder,

C. J. ELLIOTT, Chairman.

The proceedings of the first informal meeting held at the Astor House, as our Reporter was able to obtain the facts under difficulties, were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The only fruits of the first meeting appeared to be the above call for the second, and a reporter was dispatched to the Broadway House, yesterday afternoon, to observe the form which the matrimonial indignation of dissatisfied husbands would assume. He found three reporters scated together engaged in quiet and cautious conversation, but of the Apostles of divorce reform, less than a baker's dozen. and they sitting at a distance from one another looking far from affectionate, and acting as if each one desired to break the ice in conversation, but was fearful of the consequences-their situation being a happy illustration of the "One's afraid, and t'other dassen't idea. A half hour was passed in this entertaining manner, when one gentleman, with more courage than the rest, offered his nearest neighbor a cigar, which his nearest neighbor accepted. They manifested a further warmth of feeling by lighting their eigars, and this act led the reporters to fear that the meeting would end in smoke. Desiring however, to prevent the calamity of a second meeting of dissatisfied husbands becoming still-born, the reporters began an animated conversation in relation to the objects of the meeting. This seemed to inspire good natured fat individual with confidence, who ver tured to express himself in favor of the bill recently introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Richardson, to liberalize the divorce law. Gradually the remainder of the dissatisfied husbands joined the sympathizing circle. The clauses of Mr. Richardson's bill were dis cussed, and the disagreeable fact that a man, under the existing law, cannot get rid of his wife when he wants to, was commented on with an earnestness that could only proceed from a realizing sense of that sad truth. One young gertleman, with an adolescent mustache and Shanghae coat seemed more interested in such a modification of the law as should allow a man divorced from his wife to marry again when the wife should conclude to call for a new deal from the matrimonial pack.

Another young gentleman was decidedly on the

free-love order. He was in favor of going the aggregate swine, and allowing the dissatisfied to cut for ne partners at pleasure; but the good-natured man, who was fat, checked the ardent impetuosity of the free-lover; such a move he considered not exactly the cheese under the circumstances, as to ask for a change in the law too radical would result in a failure to obtain any medification at all, and such a calamity they wanted to avoid. The free-lover admitted the force of the argument. Conversation on the general topic continued for some time, when somebody suggested the prepriety of the meeting organizing. Acting on idea, the good-natured adipose individual moved that a jolly old codger sitting near him take the chair, but to the astonishment of everybody present, the cld jolly codger declined the henor, and not only that, but he retorted by moving that the good natured, corpulent individual be selected for that responsibility. Irregularly enough, the good natured, oleaginous individual felt an equal delicacy in the matter, and refused-positively refused-to preside. Somebody then asked the young man with the adolescent mustache to try on the diguity, but the adolescent man with the young mustache said it would not fit, or words to that effect. They next button heled a solemn-visaged gentleman, with beard, mustache and hat, which made him appear like a cross between a crazy philosopher and a member of the Elephant Club out without permission of the High-oldboy; but his patriarchal beard, innocent of modern Defilahs, gave him no strength; he cowed before prospective, remarked in an unknown tongue, "that won't wash," and declined to serve. It being accidentally discovered that a young gentleman with a classic face, suddy cheeks, and expressive kids, was unmarried, general wish was expressed that he take the Chair, as he-lucky dog-could do so without danger of having his head combed with a three-logged stool on returning to his home. It was no go, however; "Want of experience alone," he said, compelled him to decline. And so it went. Never before was exhibited in a public meeting such retiring medeaty; never before were high dignities so peremptorily declined. No a man could be prevailed upon to risk the domestic guspowder-plot that would be surely consummated beneath his individual hearth-stone if he accepted the equivocal hosor. The faces of the twelve dissatisfied husbands betokened abject despair; a dozen marriage contracts seemed likely to remain in binding force, to perpetuate the miseries of twelve nahappy men. But a gleam of hope peered upon them, and it came like an electric flash in a dark garret at midnight. One gentleman with a spirit of self-sacrifice worthy of a martyr, volunteered to preside, that the good of society might be enhanced. The good-natured unctious man inquired the name of the modern Curtius, and having earned it, moved that "Mr. Elias F. G. Johnstone. esq., take the Chair." The nomination was acceded to without a dissenting voice, and the President took his seat with nervous uneasiness. Ten minutes more of precious time was consumed in endeavoring to afflict somebody with the Secretaryship, which was only acple of Mr. Johnstone, accepting the post; and Mr. Alexander T. Harrison approached the table in a spirit of much resignation like a lamb led to the slaughter. The meeting belog ready for business, the free-lover moved the appointment of a Committee of three to address letters to the Governors of the different States having liberal divorce laws to ascertain their effect upon the morals of society, and to forward the same to the Committee of the Legislature to whom the subject is to be referred. The motion was carried, and the President was empowered to appoint a Committee of citizens after the meeting adjourned, to perform the duties. A re olution was then offered and adopted approving the general features of Mr. Richardson's bill. The Committee was also authorized to prepare a memorial to the Legislature on the subject of modifying the law for divorce, and recommending such an additional alterstion as would admit of both parties to a divorce marrying again after the divorce was granted, this point being designed to bit the case of the young man with the adolescent mustache.

The meeting then adjourned to the bar below.

ANOTHER DISCONSOLATE GATHERING. Several gentlemen, impressed with the idea that the

meeting above reported was to be held at the Astor House, had repaired thither, where another of our invisible reporters was in waiting to receive them. With great difficulty he at last succeeded in pouncing upon two gen's whose conversation evidenced that they were among the number of the unfortunate hen-pecked husbands. They continued in close conversation for an hour, our reporter sitting closely by. The theme was "tyrampy of their wives." The smallest faults were specified—much invective used, resolutions made, reconsidered, the law of divorce as it at present s denounced, and the fair sex set down as being unicertally deceitful. One of the gentlemen referred to was most indignant because, as he stated to his friend, f he happened to invite a friend to his home they were sure to be treated with all imaginable courtesy by his wife, who paid no attention to him whatever, and treated him as a "small potato." Our reporter thought that the gentleman's wife must be wanting in it gment, as he is rather a large specimen of humaity, and therefore, if a pointo at all, which our reporter thinks it unsafe to decide upon, he is a very large potato. The subject passed from potatoes to the liberality of the gentlemen's wife to some young men, and her distribution of every grape on the Catawha vine to them.
he, her kushami, act having been the recipient of a

MEETING OF HENPECKED HUSBANDS, | single grape. He take passed onto suspect her of infidelity and arregance; in short, he would rather be dean than to live longer with his wife, although, if a new divorce law was made, he would embrace the chance of selecting a more attached woman, and one who would be obedient. As things were, he was determined to keep his wife in hot water as long as she lived. The other gettleman decidedly accorded with all that had been said, and each having taken a drink, and walking off, our reporter lost sight of the unhapper individuals. From much of the conversation which our reporter listened to, he concluded that the wives of these centlemen ought certainly to be "posted up" as some of the visiting places frequented by their suspects ing husbands.

AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE.

THE RUSBAND STABBING THE PARAMONE. A stabbing affair occurred at No. 281 Elizabette

street, on Monday night, in consequence of the faithsaness to her husband of a woman named Sackville. The occurrence caused intense excitement in the neighborhood, and hundreds hastened to the house in question, believing the report in circulation that a mag

From the facts adduced, it appears that Sockville left his wife some three months ago in consequence of her conduct, and has not cohabited with her since that time. He has, with his children, been living in Jemoy City, while she has resided at the place above-use tioned. During this estrangement the friends of the parties have been endeavoring to bring about a recomciliation, and entertained strong hopes of success.

About 9 o'clock in the evening, Sackville, having come over from Jersey City, repaired to the residence of his wife, and on entering her room, discovered her in bed with one A. Dunlap. His rage at what he beheld knew no bounds, and, drawing from his pocket a long-bladed clasp-knife, he rushed to the bed and plunged the deadly weapon eight times into the breast, stomach and side of Dunlap, inflicting horrible wounds, four of which are considered dangerous.

The cries of the wounded man zoon brought help to the spot. Officer Smart of the Fiftcenth Ward arrived on the premises about five minutes after the occurrence, and forthwith arrested Sackville and took him to the Station-House, where he was locked up. Sackville remained almost motionless by the bedside, with the knife recking with the blood of his victim in his hand, until he was taken into custody. He made no resistance, and said but little in regard to the affair. Dr. Abrahams was called to attend Dunlap. and as seen as practicable the wounded man was removed to the Fifteenth Ward Police Station, where he remained till yesterday morning, when he was coaveyed to his residence in Twenty-fourth street.

Sackville was taken before Justice Davidson and committed to prison to await the result of Dunlap's injuries. His wife was locked up as a witness.

Dunlap, who is a plumber by trade, denies ever having seen the woman before that night. He says he had been on a spree, and was evidently under the influence of liquor. How he got in the room and in the bed he was unable to state, but he thinks a female took him into the house. The woman says she went out of an errand, and on

returning found Dunlap at the door. He appeared very sick and asked her to take care of him. She put him into bed, but was unable to get him up again; and while she was trying to arouse Dutlap her husband entered, and rushing to the bed stabbed the man in his breast and stemach. No further developments have yet been made in the

case, and Sackville will remain in durance vile until the result of Dunlap's injuries can be ascertained.

CORRECTION-GEORGE LAW.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: In publishing the letter of which I sent you the copy yesterday, your compositor has committed an error which I think should be corrected. In the fifth paragraph it should read, "lately shipped

y Geo. Law' -not the Geo. Law. This correction is due to the owners of the steamship

Geo. Law of the New-York and Aspinwall Line, so I think you will readily perceive.

New York, Jan 27. A GENTLEMAN IN THIS CITY,

No Pay .- Controller Flagg shut the cash box on the first day of this month, and has paid nothing on ordinary City accounts since. There is some hard swtalking around his office, but he is unmoved-and eq he should be. The annual tax bill must pass the Legislature before he is authorized to pay; and it is no fault of his that it has not. The bill was all ready before the Legislature met, but Mayor Wood restored it, and both Boards of the new Common Council had to respact it. The Aldermen got the night, but we do not know whether the Mayor has yet signed it. A month's pay, now due, amounts to four or five hundred thousand dollars; quarter day is near, and thousands of men who need the money ought to have it. Had Mr. Wood signed the bill as he should have done, payment would have been made. Now it will be as late as the middle of February before it can be done. The only person to blame in the matter is the Mayor, and he is entitled to all the thanks that the disappointed creditors feel disposed to bestow.

THE ACCUSATION AGAINST THE REV. MR. KALLOCH.—The Tremont Temple was crowded to repletion
yesterday forencen to listen to the discourse of the
Rev. I. S. Kalloch, who returned to this city in the cars
from New-York about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and
was expected to refer in his remarks in his pulpit to the
serious charge which is afford in the community significant
the purity of his recent actions. The Rev. preacher
conducted the usual services previous to the sermon is
the usual manner, though evidently laboring under
much emotion. The preacher selected as his text for
the norning discourse the following passages, found in
the xv. Fraims, vertex 1 and 3:

the n origing discourse the innowing passages, south the xv. Psaims, verres 1 and 3:

"Lord, who shall shide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in thy holy bill?

"It that backbitch not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbor, nor taketh up a represent against his neighbor."

From these words the preacher produced a sermon, general in its application against all slanders and speakers of evil, but saying nething directly of the charge in question. He alinded, however, to the great pain of spirit which certain reports had caused him, and with an apparently uncentrollable burst of emotions and pain of spirit, stated that he had neither eaten ner elect for nearly four days, or since the cornect in uncertainty. and pain of spirit, stated that he had neither eaten nor adept for nearly four days, or since the report in question reached him. The reverend gentleman was deeply affected throughout all of his eloquent discourse, and hundreds of his audience were melted to tears by the pathes of his words and action.

His sermen of the afternoon was much of the same nature, and like that of the morning was general in its application. We learn that Mr. Kalloch has made a direct denial of the offerse imputed to him, before a committee of his church. The whole matter will probably be investigated in a court of law on suit for libel

ably be investigated in a court of law on suit for libel against some of the presses which have published the charge. His friends are firm in their belief of his entire innoceace. [Boston Chronicle, 26th.

A SHIP AT LARGE-ICE IS THE SOUND.—Captain Merrow of the schooner Daniel Trowbridge, who has been festered in the ice off the mouth of the harbor for nearly a week, succeeded in reaching the city yesterdey. He put back on account of the ice, which prevented his getting out of the Sound, and was caught in it himself at the harbor's mouth. He says that the whole Sound is frozen ever to Long Island, and that it moves in a solid body about two miles such way.

each way.

He report a brigantine, with all sails set, off Milford He report a brigantine, with all salis set, of Milford Point, or probably ashore on the Point, and apparently desetted. He saw her first on Thursday, off our hardested. He saw her first on Thursday, off our hardested. The salis have been set all the time, and Milford. The salis have been set all the time, and there has been no appearance of life on board of her. The extremely cold weather leaves room for the possibility that her crew may be frozen to death. Captain Merrow saw a boat in the lee which he thought might possibly be the Stratford Light boat. The light boat at Commeid Point has also disappeared.

[New Haven Courier, 27th.

Fire is Williamstort. Pa.—The foundry and machine shep of Bowman, Murray & Vanderbilt was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night, 17th task. Loss \$50,000. Leared for \$5,100.